Ancient Egypt ORGANIZED A LEAGUE Knew the Virtues of the "King of Foods."

Since the earliest annals of Old Egypt, wheat has been recognized OFFICERS TO CONFER as the king of foods.

present day, notwithstanding the fact that in many forms of making wheat into food products, some of the best elements are lost.

Bread has been aptly termed "the staff of life," as it alone of known foods has all the elements that are needed to sustain life.

Egg=0=See contains all the best elements of wheat in a far more healthful and delicious form than any bread, crackers or ordinary wheat foods. In addition to the digestible by the addition of refined diastase, the highest grade of malt.

There are no premiums or gifts in the Egg=0=See package; nothing but full measure of the highest grade of cereal food in the world.





Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic

FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Antiseptic and Hygienic.

A HAIR INVIGORATOR .- Just what its name implies. It supplies nourishment, the elements of growth, which, when absorbed by the hair, strengthens and beautifies it in the same way that sap glorifies the foliage of a tree. Even when the follicles are seemingly dead, if the scalp is massaged daily with Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic a vigorous growth will be produced. It has honestly ea.ned its title of "the great bair grower." It stimulates the most stunted growth and makes the hair magnificently healthy and beautiful. MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC is prized equally

by men and women, particularly when the halr begins to weaken or fade. Cures baldness, gray ness, splitting of the hair, dandruff and all diseases of the hair, scalp and beard. One application stops hair falling. A nursery requisite; no mother should neglect to use it for her boys and girls; when the hair is made strong in childhood it remains proof against disease and retains its vigor and youthfulness throughout life.

MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC is a colorless, fragrant, delightful hair dressing; neither sticky, gritty nor greasy; makes the hair soft, fluffy and glossy. Contains no artificial coloring; would not soil the whitest hair; restores original color by invigorating the scalp and re-establishing natural circulation and proper distribution of the live coloring matter. Beautiful hair redeems the plainest countenance and any one can secure it by using Mme. Yale's Hair Toulc. Now in three sizes.

Large Size . . . 79c. Medium Size . . . 42c. Small Size . . . 19c.





Why?

If every woman did her own household Solarine would be the only metal polish in existence.

Save trade-marks from cans and exchange them for silverware.

Small size, 10c. At your dealer's.

Solarine Company Chicago

Collars and Cuffs,

2 C. Manhattan Laundry, 1346 Fla. Ave. N.W.

Not a member of the Laundrymen's Club. ap22-90t. 4



ical bug exterminator. You should keep it on hand when housecleaning.

Associations.

It has held its sway down to the EXPERIENCES AND OPINIONS TO BE EXCHANGED.

> Proposed Restoration of Roosevelt's Birthplace-Sixty Thousand Club Men in New York.

> > BY WILLIAM E. CURTIS.

ndence of The Star and the Chicago Record NEW YORK, May 22, 1905. There are 5,308 building and loan associations in the United States which have been organized into a league, and their officers are to hold a convention for the exchange best whole wheat delicately flaked of experiences and opinions and for muand crushed, it is made still more tual encouragement at the Murray Hill Hotel on July 26 and 27 of the current year. The expense of the gathering will be paid by the New York local associa-tions. The secretary of the league, Mr. H. F. Cellarius of Cincinnati, is preparing a report which will cover the history and development of the home-promoting idea, and present statistics concerning the present condition of the movement in the United States. The following table will show the membership, the number of associations and the total assets in the several states:

	No. of Assns.	No. of Members.	Assets.
Pennsylvania		313,193	\$117,861,779
Ohlo		301,460	
Name Tannam	353		101,221,442
New Jersey		112,539	51,460,688
Illinois	500	83,000	39,432,282
New York		90,429	33,342,475
Massachusetts		84,527	32,919,738
Indiana		97,213	30,035,098
California	146	53,376	19,863,852
Michigan	58	32,391	10,746,298
Missouri	134	9,996	7,771,790
Louisiana	39	18,150	6,609,242
Iowa	72	20,000	5,656,469
Nebraska	59	20,446	5,343,429
Connecticut	16	8.035	3,851,539
Wisconsin	53	13,250	3,819,768
Kansas	40	11,259	3,417,114
Maine	35	8,444	2,932,206
Tennessee	21	3,417	2,321,663
New Hampshire.	15	5.175	1,753,560
Minnesota	16	2,200	1,066,080
Other states		278,200	98,129,000
Totals	5.308	1.566.700	\$579.556.112

To Restore President's Birthplace.

A unique club has been formed at 28 East 20th street, the house in which President Roosevelt was born. It is called "The Roosevelt Home Club," and its motto is "All I ask is a square deal for every man!" The president is Mr. Leo P. Glasel, and the purpose of the organization is to raise money to buy and restore to its original condition the old-fashioned brownstone mansion of the Roosevelt family and to preserve it is an object of historical inter-est as well as a memorial to the President. The sum of \$100,000 is needed before October 1. The club has an option on the property until that date, when, if it is not sold, the building will be demolished to make room for an up-to-date sky-scraper. With the consent of the President, the members of the club will soon appeal for contributions to the public, republicans and democrats alike, on the theory that he is a national and not a party President, and a typical American rather than a political

The house stands in the middle of the block between Broadway and 4th avenue, on the south side of the street, and was formerly one of a row of the conventional three-story-and-basement brownstone residences, twenty-five feet wide and seventy-The original front has been removed and wide, swelling show windows of glass have been put in on the two lower floors, which are now occupied by a tai.or shop and an artist's studio. The clab has rooms on the third floor. During the last the club did a good deal of political work. At that time Mr. Glasel, having obtained the approval of the President, secured a lease for a year and an option to buy the property for \$60,000. At the first meeting club the following telegram was received and read:

Through you permit me to extend my hearty congratulations on this occasion of meeting of your club in the house where I was born "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Although the property can be purchased for \$00,000. Mr. Glasel estimates that \$40,-000 will be necessary to restore it, and. as far as possible, to recover the furniture that was in it in 1858 at the time of the President's birth. Much of the furniture can be located and will no doubt be presented to the club. It is desirable to have a maintenance fund also and money to purchase mementos of the President, which will add to the interest and value of the

Clubs of New York.

There are many other curious clubs in New York-organizations for all kinds of social purposes. There is a directory exclusively of club men, which has been published annually since 1893 and contains the names of the 60,000 members of 186 permanent organizations which either own club houses or rent suites of rooms. It does not include what may be called migratory clubs -patriotic, benevolent, social, literary or scientific organizations that do not have permanent locations. Of the 186 clubs, 129 have regular restaurants or dining rooms for the convenience of their members and 174 have bars or buffets at which re reshments are served. This list does not include many suburban clubs to which a large number of New Yorkers belong. In-deed, many of the suburban clubs are main-

tained by city people.

Certain people in New York are great
"jiners," as they call men out west who
are always joining secret societies. The
champion club man is Mr. Pierpont Morgan. He belongs to thirty-five different clubs, but probably does not enter half of them once a year, and several of them he has never entered at all. He seldom goes to any club except the Union, the Union League and the Metropolitan or the "Mil-lionaires' Club," as it is called, and the Lawyers' Club down town in the Equitable building, where he frequently goes for luncheon. He has allowed himself to be made a member of the other clubs from good nature and motives of patriotism, like

many other rich men.

Mr. Depew ranks next to Mr. Morgan as a "jiner," and is a member of thirty-four clubs, nearly all of them being the same as those to which Mr. Morgan belongs, and he has joined most of them for the same reasons. Senator Depew's favorite club is the Lotus, and he is seen there more often

Walter S. Logan one of the leading lawyers of New York and recently president of the State Bar Association, is another "jiner," and has thirty-three abbreviations of clubs attached to his name in the direcof clubs attached to his hame in the direc-tory. August Belmont is a member of thirty-four clubs; Perry Belmont, his brother, twenty-nine; George Gould twenty-seven, and so down through the list of rich men who pay from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year as dues to clubs they have no use for and never enter. At the beginning of each year they receive a bill for their dues and pay it with a check, and that is an end of their associations. Most of them were early members and allowed their names to be put up at the solicitation of some friend and, when a man has joined a club he does not like to be dropped, while resignations

make a person unpopular. What Membership Indicates.

Membership in some of the clubs indicates social distinction and is much sought after. It is a certificate of respectability. It offers an opportunity to rub up against rich men and those whose names appear in the newspapers. The most popular clubs in New York are limited, however, and candidates for membership are often compelled to wait keep it on hand when housecleaning. In air-tight cans.

In air-tight cans.

If the property of the compelled to wait several years for vacancies before they can be voted upon. For example, the Union and Knickerbocker, two of the oldest and most exclusive clubs, have more names upon their waiting list than upon the list of active members. It takes so many years to reach a name that members are in the habit of proposing their sons when they are ten or twelve years old, in order that they

Union of Building and Loan

Appropriations

The Union League Is the largest in New York, except some of the political clubs. It was organized in 1863 for patriotic purposes and now has 1,800 members, its full limit. The annual receipts for dues are \$160,000, and it does not admit more than seventy-five or eighty new members during a year. There are now several hundred names on the waiting list.

Directors of Corporations.

Another interesting book is the Directory of Directors, which contains the names of the boards of about 1,500 banks, railways and other large corporations in this city. It is by no means so large as the club directory, but is much more interesting, and is particularly significant in two respects-first, because of the large number of western men who are engaged in the ranage-ment of the great financial, commercial and industrial enterprises of New York; and second, the limited number of men who control the great institutions. The other control the great institutions. The other night I spent two or three hours studying this curious book and discovered that about sixty men practically control the corporations of New York. They are the connecting links between one corporation and another. You will find the names of one or more of these sixty men in the list of other. You will find the names of one or more of these sixty men in the list of directors of nearly all the important corporations; and the list could be narrowed down to fifty by omitting some of the auxiliaries of the big companies—the little wheels that go round within the big ones.

Senator Depew, besides being a member of the United States Congress and belonging to thirty-four clubs, is a director in of the United States Congress and belong-ing to thirty-four clubs, is a director in seventy-four distinct corporations, although some of them are closely allied. If he should attend the meetings of these boards not more than once in three months his income from fees alone would be about \$3,000. Most of the corporations give a \$10gold piece to each director for every meet-ing he attends. Some companies give \$20 and it is the fashion always to give direc-

and it is the fashion always to give directors' fees in gold.

A story is told of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who, at one of the meetings of the board of directors of the New York Central railroad, moved to increase the directors' fees from \$10 to \$20, because he had read in a morning paper a report by Carroll D. Wright of the United States labor bureau that the cost of living had been greatly increased. The motion was voted down on the objection of Mr. Vanderbilt, who said that if Mr. Morgan could not afford to remain a director at the usual rate they would try to find somebody to take his place.

Mr. Morgan is not a director of many companies. His name appears only twelve times, but he is represented on the boards of many other corporations by his partners and even by cleras in his offices. Mr. George and even by cleras in his offices. Mr. George W. Perkins, one of those partners, is a director in twenty-two corporations; and Mr. Bacon, another partner, in thirty-one. You will find a Morgan man in the board of almost every important corporation.

Rise of George W. Perkins. Mr. Perkins is becoming one of the big men of this country. He is called the smartest man in New York. He was born in Evanston, Ill., in 1862, and got his education in the public schools of that place. When he was fifteen years old he got a job as errand boy in the Chicago office of the New York Life Insurance Company and was promoted from time to time to messenger, bookkeeper, cashier, inspector of agencies, superinten-dent of division, third vice president and second vice president, reaching the latter responsibility in 1892, when he removed to New York to take charge of the agency force throughout the country. In 1901 he called upon Mr. Morgan to ask for a subscription to a fund to preserve the Palisades of the Hudson river and was introduced to him by Mr. Bacon, for the two had never met. After Mr. Morgan had written his name for a generous sum in the sub-scription book he returned it to Mr. Perkins and, pointing to the chair on the other side of his desk, he said: "I'll give you \$100,000 a year, Perkins, if

you'll move over here and occupy that "Are you joking?" inquired Mr. Perkins. "Certainly not," said Mr. Morgan. "I feel the need of an energetic young man in this

office and have had my eye on you for some After further conversation Mr. Perkins agreed to take the offer under considera-tion, but finally declined it at the request of the directors of the New York Life Insurance Company, who increased his salary to the amount offered by Mr. Morgan. few weeks later Mr. Morgan renewed proposition and offered him a partnership in the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. which pays him from \$250,000 to \$300,000 a

Mr. James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, ranks next to Mr. Depew as a director, being a member of the boards of fifty-five companies. E. H. Harriman is a director in forty-nine companies, George J. Gould in fifty-two, but the importance of a man in financial and commercial affairs cannot always be measured by the number of companies in which he is a di-John D. Rockefeller's name appears only eight times, while young Mr. Hyde of the Equitable Insurance Company appears forty-nine times.

SMUGGLING IN CHINAMEN. Three Firms at Juarez, Mexico, Engaged in the Business.

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor has made a request to the State Department, with which it has complied, that the Mexican government be asked to assist the American immigration inspectors on the Texas border in their efforts to prevent the wholesale smuggling of Chinese from Mexico into the United States. The secretary based his request on a re-

port from T. F. Schmucher, inspector in charge at El Paso, Tex. That says that in the town of Juarez, in Mexico, across the river from El Paso, there are three Chi-nese firms or companies engaged in this smuggling. Their agents meet all Chinese coming north on the Mexican National railroad and escort them to the headquarters, where they are detained until an opportunity offers in the first place to get hem across the river under the guidance of Mexicans and in the second place, to conceal them in box cars on the railroad go-ing north from El Paso, which is done by bribing the train crews, according to the

A Chinese interpreter testified that the agents of the Chinese companies offered to dace him in New York or San Francisco or \$200, although he had no certificate entitling him to admission into the United States. Chinese coolies are sometimes detained for several months in the company's quarters awaiting a proper opportunity to cross the border, and the inspector reports that the two carloads of Chinese captured at El Paso and Yuma, Ariz., were from these quarters.

MINISTER RUSSELL SUMMONED.

Pending Arrival Investigation of the Bowen-Loomis Matter is Postponed.

The further investigation of the Bowen-Loomis matter has been postponed pending the arrival in this city of William W. Russell, late minister to Colombia, whom Mr. Bowen wants to have examined before any decision on the case is reached. Mr. Russell was secretary of legation under Mr. Loomis when the latter was minister at Caracas. When Mr. Bowen, after talking with Secretary Taft yesterday about the testimony of John C. Dater, a New York newspaper correspondent, asked to have Mr. Russell called at a witness, Secretary Taft procured the President's permission to delay further investigation until Mr. Russell reaches here. Mr. Casper Whitney of New York, another witness summoned to Washington, has been examined by the President, but it is stated he had no material evidence to contribute to the issue. to Bogota to come to Washington, not in connection with the Bowen-Loomis matter, but to discuss with the authorities here his treatment of affairs at Caracas, with special reference to the asphalt controversy It is not intended to take any action in that matter probably until Congress meets

To Stop Pigeon Shoots.

The decision of the Burlingham Club of England to erase pigeon shooting from its list of sports, as lending itself to abominable cruelties, is likely to be followed in other quarters, and is not unlikely to prove death blow to the sport throughout England. A large body of people, including well-known sportsmen, and headed by the queen, has been fighting energetically for its abolition for a long time past.

Daniel J. McLaughlin, a newspaper man d. He was thirty- pany, \$12,200 cach. guns without mounts.

London House of Common Ends in Disorder.

SCENE WITHOUT PEER

BREACH OF EDINBURGH PLEDGE CHARGED TO BALFOUR.

Arraigned by Liberal Leader Campbell-Bannerman-Colonial Secretary Churchill Howled Down.

A cable from London last night says: The sitting of the house of commons tonight was marked by scenes of the wildest disorder, growing out of a motion by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to adjourn the house, in order that he might discuss the charge against Premier Balfour of having violated his pledge not to deal with the subject of colonial preference without first appealing to the country.

Alfred Lyttelton, secretary of state for the colonies, was put up to reply to the liberal leader, but the members of the opposition shouted down his every attempt to speak, even after the premier had demanded a hearing for the secretary. Finally, the speaker, after he had exhausted every effort to quell the turbulence, put into force for the first time a new rule empowering him to adjourn the house in cases of grave

Premier Balfour's Position.

The matter came up at the afternoon sitting, when Premier Balfour, replying to questions on the subject, said he did not consider himself pledged to inaction in regard to colonial preference, except so far as parliamentary action was concerned. He reiterated that the government did not intend to deal with the fiscal question in the present parliament. The matter of colonial preference might, however, be submitted to a colonial conference in 1906, even though the country had not previously had an op-portunity of expressing an opinion on the subject. The decision of the conference, however, would not be binding either on

the mother country or on the colonies with-out legislative action.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the lib-eral leader, charged Mr. Balfour with violating the pledge he had made in his Edin-burgh speech not to deal with the subject of colonial preference without first appeal-ing to the country, and moved the adjournment of the house to discuss the matter.

Would Not Hear Lyttelton.

The debate on Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion came up at the night session, and was marked by scenes of the wildest disorder. The liberal leader demanded a plain answer from Premier Balfour, and Alfred Lyttelton, secretary of state for the colonies, rose to reply. The members of the opposition drowned the efforts of the secretary with cries of "Bal-four! Balfour!" After continuing for about ten minutes Mr. Lyttelton sat down. Winston-Churchill then attempted to speak, but the ministerialists drowned his efforts, the nationalists joining in the din, and shouting for the police.

After a number of members had failed to secure a hearing the premier rose to a point of order, and a temporary lull followed. Mr. Balfour said he thought it highly improper that he should be immediately expected to follow the leader of the opposi-tion. He said he had never before known the opposition to refuse to hear a minister, that the house should hear Secretary Lyttelton, as otherwise the dig-nity of the house could not be maintained.

Forced to Adjourn House.

Mr. Lyttelton again made an attempt to speak, but the uproar was renewed. Finalthe speaker said it was obvious that the scenes could not continue, and he would therefore aujourn the house under the rules empowering the speaker to take such action in cases of grave disorder. The speaker had been unable to secure even a semblance of order after howls and counter howls lasting over an hour

The action of the speaker and the scenes in the house created a tremendous sensation in the lobbies, which were crowded with members discussing every phase of the evening's occurrences, which were declared to be unprecedented. The galleries were filled with peers and other distinguished persons, who gathered in the hope of hearing an interesting debate on the fiscal ques-tion. They took part in the cries for their favorites, thus adding to the din and afterward joined the excited crowds in the lob-

Tonight's scenes grew, to some extent out of the Balfour-Chamberlain contro-The members generally were in feverish expectation that the debate would inanswer to Mr. Chamberlain's compromisproposals. It was also anticipated that Mr. Chamberlain himself would make an importaut speech on the fiscal question. Then when Secretary Lyttelton was put up to speak instead of Mr. Balfour, a storm burst, such as has not been seen in the house of commons since the days of the Gladstonian

Premier's Attitude Correct.

The opposition interpreted the government's course as an attempt to stifle discussion, although moderate members admit that Mr. Balfour's attitude was perfectly correct. The premier himself, in appealing to the house to permit Mr. Lyttelton to speak, maintained that he (the premier) was "a prisoner in the dock," and ought not to be put on his defense until he had heard the accusations against him. Except when Sir Henry Campbell-Banner-

man taunted him with being the sole cause of the disorder, and Mr. Balfour flashed rather an angry reply, the premier was most composed throughout the Mr. Lyttelton also showed the greatest self-possession in his difficult position. Standing at the treasury table, flushed, but immobile, times out of number he essayed to speak, always beginning, "The prime minister," and always being shouted down with cries of "Balfour, Balfour. Let him defend his own honor. Let him fight his

own battles," etc. Whenever the storm showed signs of sub-siding, the Irish members joined in, renewing the hubbub, until finally the deputy speaker, for the first time, put in force one of the new rules adopted by the present parliament empowering the speaker in cases of grave disorder to adjourn the house.

The liberal leaders afterward held a conference, and it is expected that a vote of censure on Premier Balfour will be moved tomorrow by Sir Henry Campbell-Banner-

Conference Early Next Year. It is understood that a colonial conference

will meet in London early in 1906, as an outcome of the agreement arrived at by the last conference that periodical meetings of colonial premiers should be held in London for the purpose of discussing imperial matters.
The liberal morning papers interpret Pre-

the house of commons as showing that some sort of compact has been arrived at between him and Joseph Chamberlain to defer the dissolution of parliament until Mr. Chamberlain remained in the precincts

of the commons, but did not enter the house during the scene.

Bids for Naval Guns Opened. Bids for eight eight-inch, twelve seveninch and thirty-two six-inch guns for the

battleship New Hampshire, and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina, have been opened at the Navy Department as follows: Eight-inch, Bethlehem Steel Company, \$21,690 each; Midvale Steel Company, \$17,-142 each; seven-inch, Bethlehem Steel Company, \$19.999 each; Midvale Steel Company, \$14,315 each, and six-inch, Bethlehem Steel Company, \$12,2850 each; Midvale Steel Company, \$12,283 each. These bids are for

Special Values in Men's Suits For Fifteen Dollars.



Today we will have on sale twentyfive different and distinct styles of Fancy Worsted and Cheviot Spring Weight Suits for fifteen dollars.

They could in all fairness go into the twenty-dollar class. They are fashioned with all the style and tailoring precision for which the "SAKS" clothing is justly famous.

The patterns have been selected with the utmost care; all the fabrics that have found favor this season, including the grays and the browns, in the rich overplaids and broken checks.

They are in single and double breasted sack coats of the latest style, and they will fit with remarkable accuracy.

To add to the interest of this sale we shall include five lines of single and double breasted blue and black serges.

The "SAKS" label identifies each suit, which insures perfect honesty in their manufacture, utmost care and attention paid to every detail.

Penna. Ave. Saks & Company Seventh St.

SUCCEEDS JUDGE TOURGEE.

Dominic I. Murphy to Be Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Mr. Dominic I. Murphy of the District of Columbia has been appointed consul to Bordeaux, France, to succeed A. W. Tourgee, deceased. Mr. Murphy, who has held the secretaryship of the isthmian canal commission, was about to sail for Panama

Secretary Taft stated that the vacancy in the secretaryship of the isthmian canal commission caused by Mr. Murphy's appointment to the consular service will not be filled, the reorganization of the commis-sion and its executive force having made the office an unnecessary one. Reformed Church Synod.

A dispatch from Allentown, Pa., last night

says: The general synod of the Reformed Church considered home missions this afternoon, its committee recommending the apcause. The second Sunday in November was set aside as home missionary day. It was reported that the synod has 108 church building funds, amounting to \$106,200, with twenty more in process of formation. The synod has invested in church property \$174,-875, and has an income of \$172,426.80. Seven missions became self-supporting during the year and twenty-two are still maintained. The German synods maintained fifty-seven missions, and have church property valued at \$345,920. These boards were elected: Board of home missions-Rev. Paul S. Leinbach, Elder G. W. Stem, Rev. M. O. Noll, Elder H. F. Texter, Rev. L. B. Lahr, Rev. E. Varnholt and Rev. D.

Board of foreign missions - Revs. J. C Keiffer, C. Noss, J. Bachman, J. I. Good, Elders J. M. Appel and J. W. Gerhard. Sunday school boards—Revs. R. W. Miller, P. A. Delong, D. B. Lady, J. H. Bomberger, F. C. Nau and C. E. Schaeffer. Board of orphans' home—Elder John Ra-

Board of ministerial relief-Rev. T. M. Yundt, J. W. Meminger, Elder George Leinach, J. M. Shick, Revs. P. S. Kohler, P. Vollmer, Elder E. A. Schulenberger, Revs. H. C. Nott, Elder H. E. Schortmeyer, Revs. C. M. Martzell, J. H. Steele and B. B. Delegates to corresponding bodies-To Re-

formed Church in America, Rev. J. M. Shick; to Presbyterian Church in United States, Rev. H. J. Chesman; to Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. W. C. Schaeffer; to Moravian Church, Rev. Dr. S. G. Wagner; to German Evangelical Church, Rev. C. F. Kriete; to United Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. A. Hale.

No Use for Conscience.

A dispatch from New York last night says: The Sunrise Club had its last meeting of the season tonight, and attempted to settle the question of right and wrong. good and evil. It was a symposium of minds that dwell on the heights, an interchange of views from eyes which look toward the dawn. Quite the most remarkable views of the evening were those expressed by the Rev. Hugh O. Pentrost. He said in part:

"The happiest moment of my life was when I found that I'd eliminated my conscience, root and branch, and had no moral sense whatever. "Good and evil are all gammon and spinach to me. From the martyr at the stake to the most objective criminal on the gal-lows, we are all doing the things we do be-

cause it is impossible for us to do anything "If you would get rid of conscience and all that tommyrot, you would have the so-lution to every problem in life. I've no fear of God or of the devil. I have no desire to go to heaven and no dread of going

to hell. Every temptation I have in the world I yield to, every one. "If I wanted to get drunk, I'd get drunk. If I wanted to beat my wife, I'd beat her. If I don't, it's because I would rather not. It's more comfortable. Shall I blame another man who drinks and beats his wife because it gives him joy?

"Character—there's no such thing as character. Those persons have good character to me who have those desires which I consider beautiful desires, and act on them.' Edwin C. Walker rebuked Mr. Pentrost for declaring before the Liberal Club that he is giving his life to right the world's wrongs, and then getting up and unload-

Servian Ministers Quit. A cable from Belgrade, Servia, last night

says: The Pasics ministry has resigned.

ing such views.

The cabinet formed December 11, 1904, under the premiership of M. Pasics resigned February 6 last in consequence of court intrigues agaist the premier. The king requested the ministers to retain office until he had conferred with the politicians, and the cabinet's resignation was withdrawn February 8.

Asphalt Company Appeals. cable from Caracas last night says:

The New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company has appealed to the full court of cassation from the decision of the president of the federal court of cassation, sitting as a tribunal of the first instance, dis-solving the Hamilton contract and ordering the company to pay damages. President Castro returned here today from ese bids are for President Castro returned here today from Brokaw.

ROOM FOR THE BABIES

PLANS FOR LARGE ANTI-RACE SUICIDE APARTMENT HOUSE.

NEW YORK, May 23 .- If plans which are being discussed are carried out the largest and best equipped tenement house in the world will soon be built in Brooklyn. It will cover an entire city block and will | dead are: stand twenty stories high. One of its novel features will be the occupancy of the ground floor by a department store which will give the tenants special prices. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont is the sponsor

for the plan, it having been suggested by her at a luncheon to which wealthy and philanthropic men and women were invited for the purpose of sounding them on their willingness to assist in flanning the undertaking. Mirabeau L. Towns, Brooklyn's lawyer-poet, was one of the number, and on him will probably fall the choice of location for the big establishment. Lawyers, financiers and real estate men

men, were among those whose co-operation

and advice were asked by Mrs. Belmont. Some of them had an inkling of the pur-

pose of the gathering, but, except in the mind of Mrs. Belmont and a few of her intimate and wealthy friends, it was not expected that the plans to be discussed would be so farreaching.

Mr. Belmont said last night that the plans were not yet far enough along to make a general statement of them public. But unless some unexpected obstacle appears there is no reason to doubt that the scheme will be successfully carried out. The plans, so far as they have gone, call for a building which will incorporate all the most advanced ideas in tenement house construction, with regard to heat, light and ventilation. A special feature of the con-struction will be provision for large fami-

lies. In fact, it may be that in contrast with so many tenements which are barred to families having children none will be allowed in the proposed tenement except where there are offspring. While a reasonable charge will be made for the apartments-enough, in fact, to make the project self-supporting—the ren-tals will be lower for bright, sunning rooms than in many of the dingy tenements of the east side. Whatever profit there may be will be devoted to the building of another tenement along similar lines.

So far as could be learned the site for the building has not been definitely determined upon, except that it shall be in Brooklyn. This decision was reached after Mrs. Bel-mont and several of her wealthy women friends had discussed the choice of loca-tion with real estate men and others who have made a special study of the tenement house problem.

Prayer to Stiffen Nerve.

A dispatch from Philadelphia last night says: One hundred ministers, marching upin city hall and praying and exhorting Mayor Weaver to stiffen up his nerve, forced from Philadelphia's chief executive today his first straightforward declaration against leasing of the gas works to the United Gas Improvement Company.

They were Methodist ministers, and they had been holding their regular weekly meeting. Somebody used the phrase "practical religion," then a minister jumped up and proposed the march upon the mayor. In a minute everybody else was seconding it. So two by two up Arch street to Broad street went the ministers. They marched up into city hall and made straight for Mayor Weaver's office. Some one had seen them first and the mayor was waiting for

Immediately some threescore ministers fell upon their knees, while their speaking committee addressed his honor. Every now and then a prayer would be audible during pauses of the spokesman's exhortation. Ministers who had cursed the mayor dur-Ministers who had cursed the mayor dur-ing the great prayer of a month ago called him "the city's savior." Then the mayor raised his hands. "Oh, ministers," he said, "within twenty-

four hours after the passage of the gas bill by councils I made up my mind what I would do. No living soul knows what I propose to do, but I shall carry out my purpose to the end.
"I have worked out my own methods, and they will develop within three or four days. I will prevent this great iniquity as

far as it's in my power. The lease will not The ministers seemed quite overpowered at this, but afterward, when they heard he had taken lunch with Leader Durham, some of them were not so sure.

Delay in Brokaw Suit.

A dispatch from New York last night says: By the consent of Justice Gildersleeve the trial of the suit of Mrs. Katherine Polilon to recover \$250,000 for alleged breach of promise of marriage from William Gould Brokaw was adjourned until Wednesday.

When the case was called counsel for Mrs. Poillon said that one of her most important witnesses was absent and asked for an adjournment. Former Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, counsel for Brokaw, said he was ready and anxious to go on with the

All the witnesses were directed by the court to be in attendance on Wednesday.

Mr. McIntyre said that Brokaw denied that he had ever promised to marry the plaintiff. He promised a sensation at the trial in regard to the 234 love letters which Mrs. Pollion said she had received from

SIX MEN KILLED.

Hocking Valley Engine Blows Up in Columbus Roundhouse.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, last night says: Hocking Valley freight engine No. 41 blew up this afternoon at 1:15 o'clock, killing six men instantly and dangerously injuring a seventh. Spectators say that the body of one man was seen flying through the air 400 feet to the river, where it quickly sank out of sight. The

Fred Schudley, helper, hostler; Amos Spellman, helper, hostler; James Davis, hostler; Fred Grumley, boss hostler; Lewis Manchester, laborer; Carl Hand, electrician. The engine had just been overhauled, and

Boss Hostler Frederick A. Grumley had taken the engine out, with others on board, to coal at the coaling station, 150 feet north of the Hocking Valley round house. The trip was for the purpose of testing it. While standing near the coaling station the bodier let go with a percent like a description. boiler let go with a report like a dozen cople for many squares being startled by the explosion. Perhaps 200 men were working in the yards, at the round house and in nearby

factories, and, as the report of the explo-

sion was heard, many of them looked up to see the bodies of men, their arms and legs

flying through the air at a height of 200 feet. The bodies alighted at a distance of more than 300 feet from the scene of the wreck.

The entire interior of the engine was blown to Mound street, 200 feet distant. while parts of it weighing tons were found as far away as 300 yards. Officials of the

road are at a loss to account for the ex-

plosion, but have begun an investigation. Overtures to Tammany.

A dispatch from New York last night says: The nominating committee of the Citizens' Union, at a meeting held this afternoon in the offices of R. Fulton Cutting, decided to take Tammany Hall into its councils in the preparation of a city ticket. This step is a new one on the part of the organization. Never before has it

sought the co-operation of Tammany.

Many of the leaders of the Citizens' Union are admirers of Mayor McClellan, and make no secret of the fact that they would like to see him re-elected. There is, how ever, a faction opposed to an indorsement of Mr. McCiellan, and the nominating com nittee was practically directed to sound Tammany as to its willingness to do cer tain things in return for the indorsement of Mayor McClellan. One of these conditions is that Tammany must consent to the renomination of District Attorney Jerome. The decision to include Tammany in the list was unanimous. The vote was designed to show that the Citizens' Union is not tied to the republican or any other political organization; and that it is prepared to work with any party which will de-clare itself in favor of non-partisanship in

When Tammany leader Charles F. Mur phy was told last night of the action taken by the committee, he would not commen on it, further than to say that Tammany would put up a ticket that would com mand the support not only of the union, but of all good citizens. Asked if Tammany might renominate Jerome if the "cits" indorsed Mayor McClellan, Mr. Murphy replied that that was a question for the con-

Warrants Out for Officers. A dispatch from Goldfield, Nev., last

night says: The Goldfield Bank and Trust Company closed its doors today, President J. B. Young and Cashier J. R. Boal have left town. The liabilities to depositors are \$82,000, and the cash on hard \$200. President Young is in San Francisco. He carried with him \$34,000 in promissory notes and \$32,000 in stocks, and wired this morning that he would realize on them in a day or two.

named Burton, who was allowed by Young to overdraw his account within the past three days \$8,000. The principal sufferers are small tradesmen and merchants.

DAME NATURE HINTS

When Nature gives her signal that something is wrong it is generally with the food; the Old Dame is always faithful and one should act at

all soft, starchy messes, which gave me distressing headaches. I drank strong coffee, too, which appeared to benefit me at the time, but added to the headaches afterward. Toast and coffee were no better, for I found the toast very constipating "A friend persuaded me to quit the old coffee and the starchy breakfast foods, and use Postum Coffee and Grape-Nuts Instead. I shall never re-

Grape-Nuts make a delicious as well as a nutri ious dish, and I find that Postum Coffee is easily digested and never produces dyspepsia symptoms.

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich

vention to settle.

the local administration.

Warrants have been sworn out for both Young and Boal and also for a lawyer

WHEN THE FOOD IS NOT SUITED

To put off the change is to risk that which may be irreparable. An Arizona man says;
"For years I could not safely ent any breakfast. tried all kinds of breakfast foods, but they were

gret taking his advice. I began using them three months ago. "The change they have worked in me is won terful. I now have no more of the distres sensations in my stomach after eating, and never have any headaches. I have gained 12 pounds in weight and feel better in every way.

There's a reason.
Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville,"